

THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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A VANISHED ELDORADO: By Jane Addams (From the "Survey")

A simple woman piteously showed me a piece of shrapnel taken from her son's body by his comrades, which they had brought home to her in a literal-minded attempt at comfort. They had told her that the shrapnel was made in America, and she showed it to me, believing that I could at sight recognise the manufactured products of my countrymen. She apparently wished to have the statement either confirmed or denied because she was utterly bewildered in her feeling about the United States and all her previous associations with it. In her fresh grief, she was bewildered by a sudden reversal of all her former ideals. Many of her relatives had long ago emigrated to America, including two brothers living in Western States whom she had hoped to visit in her old age.

For many reasons, throughout her youth and early womanhood, she had thought of that far-away country as a kindly place where every man was given his chance and where the people were all friendly to each other, irrespective of the land in which they had been born. To have these same American people send back the ammunition which had killed her son was apparently incomprehensible to her. She presented, it seemed to me, a clear case of that humble internationalism which is founded not upon theories, but upon the widespread immigration of the last fifty years, interlacing nation to nation with a thousand kindly deeds.

Her older brother had a fruit ranch which bordered upon one of those co-operative Italian colonies so successful in California, and he had frequently sent home presents from his Italian neighbours with his own little cargoes. The whole had evidently been prized by his family as a symbol of American goodwill and of unbounded opportunity. Her younger brother in America had attained some measure of success as a contractor in an inland town. When he had written home of the polyglot composition of the gangs of men upon whose labours his little fortune had been founded, she had taken it as an example of all nationalities and religions working happily together. He had also served one term as mayor, obviously having been elected through his popularity with the same foreign colonies from which his workers had been drawn. For many reasons,

therefore, she had visualised America as a land in which all nationalities understood each other, with a resulting friendliness impossible in Europe, not because the people still living in Europe were different from those who had gone to America, but because the latter, having emigrated, had a chance to express their natural goodwill for everybody. The nations at war in Europe suggested to her simple mind long past days of her grandmother's youth, when a Protestant threw stones at a Catholic just because he was "different." The religious liberty in America was evidently confused in her mind with this other liberalism in regard to national differences.

Holding this conception of actual internationalism as it had been evolved among simple people, crude and abortive though it was, she had been much more shocked by the fact that friendly Americans should make ammunition to be used for killing any human being than by the actual war itself, because the war was taking place in Europe, where it was still quite natural for a German to fight against a Frenchman or an Italian against an Austrian.

Her son had been a Socialist, and from the discussions he sometimes held with his comrades in her house, she had grown familiar with certain phrases which she had taken literally and in some curious fashion had solemnly come to believe were put into practice in her El Dorado of America.

The arguments I had used so many times with her fellow-countrymen to justify America's sale of ammunition, ponderously beginning with The Hague conventions of 1907, I found useless in the face of this idealistic version of America's goodwill. She was evidently one of those people whose affections go out to groups and impersonal causes quite as much as to individuals; thus often supplementing and enlarging harsh and narrow conditions of living. She certainly obtained a curiously personal comfort out of her idealisation of the United States.

Her conversation revealed what I had often vaguely felt before, when men as well as women talked freely of the war, that her feelings had been hurt, that her very conception of human nature had received a sharp shock and set back. To her the

whole world and America in particular would henceforth seem less friendly and her spirit would be less at home. The troubled anguish in her old eyes confirmed her statement that the thought of the multitude of men who are being killed all over the world oppressed her day and night.

This old woman had remained faithful to the cause of moral unity and bore her clear testimony to one of the noblest and profoundest needs of the human spirit.

These efforts of spiritual adjustment necessitated by the War are attempted by many people, from the simple souls whose hard-won conceptions of a friendly universe have been brought tumbling about their ears, to the many thinkers who are openly disappointed to find civilised nations so irrational. Such efforts are encountered in all the belligerent nations as well as in the neutral ones, although in the former they are often inhibited and overlaid by an overwhelming patriotism.

Nevertheless, as I met those women who were bearing their hardships and sorrows so courageously, I often caught a glimpse of an inner struggle as if two of the most fundamental instincts, the two responsible for our very development as human beings, were at strife with each other. The first is tribal loyalty, such unquestioning acceptance of the tribe's morals and standards that the individual automatically fights when the word comes; the second is woman's deepest instinct, that the child of her body must be made to live.

We are told that the peasants in Flanders whose fields border on the very trenches disconsolately came back to them last spring and continued to plough the familiar soil regardless of the rain of shrapnel falling into the fresh furrows; that the wine-growers of Champagne last autumn insistently gathered their ripened grapes though the bombs of the rival armies were exploding in their vineyards. Why should it, then, be surprising that certain women in every country have remained steadfast to their old occupation of nurturing life, that they have held tenaciously to their anxious concern that men should live, through all the contagion and madness of the War fever infecting the nations of the earth?

THE EXPLOSION

All along the East End roads there were signs of the explosion; windows boarded up, windows mended with rough boxes, oilcloth, sacking, and some merely with brown paper; but on reaching the environs of the accident one would have thought that a great fleet of Zepps had bombarded London.

There were whole streets containing just shells of houses, the windows broken, the doors gone, and the ceilings and floors fallen in. People came carrying bedding, chairs; others could be seen groping about in the ruins of their homes. A little boy stood in front of one house holding an empty birdcage in his hand. Inside a woman was turning over the wreckage, but soon she came out empty-handed, and they went away together.

The nearer we came to the actual scene the more terrible did the ruins become. Men and women with their heads bandaged, their arms in slings, stood aimlessly about as though on view. Motor-cars filled with well-dressed sight-seers slipped along, but beyond the railway station only those armed with permits were allowed to go: those who worked there, soldiers on guard, ambulance men, and the unhappy ones who came to identify missing relations. The docks, too, were guarded. Only those who came on business were allowed to enter. From the docks it was possible to judge to some extent of the damage done. Where once sheds, and farther back houses, had stood were now heaps of bricks, broken glass, twisted iron, covering the bodies of those who had perished.

One man told of four men who had blown up and dropped into the icy water of the dock. Their cries were heard, and they were brought out more dead than alive. From a flour mill attacked by the flames girls had been taken off in barges, and went home early the next morning looking like ghosts in their white smocks and trousers.

The dock buildings were damaged. Here roofs

had been crashed in, there a wall, and everywhere windows were boarded up, but the wonder was that so little harm was done. Across the water, where some buildings were left standing by some lucky chance, business was as usual, cranes were working and men shouting. Their voices sounded faint and thin, and combined with the black ships to produce a singularly depressing effect.

At Lees Hall, where all those rendered homeless by the explosion were told to go, measures of relief were in full swing. A businesslike clergyman was counting out those women who were to be taken to identify their missing relatives or claim their furniture. They stood huddled together talking to each other in whispers, and evidently dreading what lay before them.

In the middle of the room were long tables, and people sat at them writing down the statements of those who came for help. At one end were piles of bedding; at the other end a group of children waiting to be taken to the Wesleyan Church. They looked worried and afraid. Two of them came from a street just opposite the factory. They were playing about when they saw the fire, and stood watching it. Suddenly the houses shook backwards and forwards, and they ran away screaming. Others came running, too. One woman ran with a baby held so tightly in her arms that when she dropped from exhaustion force had to be used to take it away, and then it was dead from suffocation. Everyone was shouting out, but some people hadn't time to come out in the street and the houses fell on them. As they talked, the other children sat and listened quietly, and nodded their heads in agreement.

Upstairs in a temporary nursery the younger children played happily, but those who were older wished their fathers were home to look after them.

A red-cheeked factory girl was telling of her escape. "We saw the fire and went out to look at it. Someone said, 'You'd better run; it'll burst

soon!' So we walked away. Then we heard a roar, and we ran; there was a crash and something hit me in the chest. I looked down, and it was a man's head. I couldn't run any further then."

Similar tales of horror were being related on every side, but we heard, too, of poor people opening their doors and taking in homeless women and children and of men risking their lives to help others. There was one very sad case of a man who was lying ill in Poplar Sick Asylum when the explosion occurred. He was worried about his family, and was allowed out to look for them. He found his mother, his wife, and two little girls in three different mortuaries.

Some people were talking of the causes of the explosion. One had it on the best authority that the T.N.T. vat boiled over into the methylated spirits underneath. Another that it was an act of carelessness on the part of a smoker. Of course, the spy theory had its supporters too. They wondered, too, how another such catastrophe, far worse than a Zepp raid, could be avoided, and one or two said that such things would never happen again—when Peace came.

P. LYNCH.

Mrs. Drake writes:—

"I went to East London yesterday and saw some of the poor creatures bringing bundles of their homes on their heads from the wreck and also motor-cars with ladies and gentlemen who seemed greatly interested in it all, and I thought how far we are from the brotherhood of man, when they are able to sit there so comfortably, instead of getting out and giving place to the poor refugees."

"I heard a woman say, 'Yes; they told us to go to the Workhouse or the Salvation Army shelter,' and the only thought I could give utterance to was, 'End the war, or it will end you,' and would have liked to shout it out to them all, but suppose I should have been thought mad. However, I gave it to as many as I could, and have converted some, I know."

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THE WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT

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Bravely and willingly we bear our share of the World's burdens. Why, then, deny us the right to Vote, which would dignify our labour and increase our Power of Service?

THE TWO GREAT QUESTIONS

The two great questions—the two great needs of the time—are Peace and Popular Control of the Management of the World.

How shall we swiftly come to peace out of this hideous warfare when in every belligerent country the most powerful forces seem to grow firmer in their determination to continue the War?

How shall popular control be secured when the mass of the people is too wearied with toil; too careless in thought; too vacillating in impulse; too incredulous of its own power even to persevere in watching the working of the Governmental machine? Even in such modern machinery of democracy as the Trade Union Congress we find that a few delegates are able to vote by card for vast blocks of voters who seldom, if ever, attend branch meetings, who took no part in electing or instructing the delegates, and whose votes are cast this way or that without their knowledge. Yes; even in the very organisations formed for revolt against the old oppressions, the masses of the indifferent clog the way to progress—the indifferent, who are ground down in poverty, slaughtered as pawns on the battlefield, and who, as yet, cannot or will not wake to realise that they each and all of them are needed to add their weight to the weight of the world's rank and file. If they do not strive to uplift the lot of the common people, they are arraying themselves against them, reinforcing the few fleet and powerful brains who keep the incoherent masses in subjection to the privileged few.

Oh, you who are a member of a working-class organisation but leave its work to be done by others; you who criticise your leaders and colleagues, who know that they are faulty, as all men and women are faulty, and often think them less wise and virtuous than yourself, why do you leave all the work of organisation, all the decisions of policy to them? Why do you leave them, by your apathy and inertia, to lose faith in you, and through you in all democracy?

And you who belong to no organisation; you men and women with whom the world has dealt harshly, who have lost your health or your work, whose pension or allowance does not come, or whose husband or son has been killed on the battlefield, wake up! Who manages your business? Yourself in comradeship with your fellows! Or some far-off grandee who neither knows nor cares what you need or what becomes of you? Where do you get your views and information on all the questions that affect you? Is it from your employer's newspaper?

Amidst the anger and slaughter of the world-war again President Wilson has spoken with the calm voice of reasoning humanity, untouched by War fever. He speaks hopefully, saying:—

"We are much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war."

The President asserts that no "covenant of co-operative peace" will be secure unless America joins it, and though she will not discourage or upset any peace which the belligerents may agree upon, America will not join in guaranteeing any peace which does not satisfy American ideals. To satisfy those ideals it must be—A PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY.

The President's words have been greeted respectfully in every belligerent nation, his "high mindedness" is greatly praised, for America is powerful, and her strength grows more paramount as that of the belligerents is sapped by the War. But on all sides there are protests because the President has declared against a "victory peace."

Yet how could he do otherwise? Both groups of belligerents cannot win the victory; and how

could he assume the task of neutral mediator, which he will presently be called upon to fulfil, if he were to begin by casting aside neutrality showing favour to one or other belligerent group.

The war spirit which has seized millions of people in all belligerent countries is blind to the need for impartiality. "Our countrymen are not as these others," they protest, citing case after case of cruelty which they allege to have been committed by the so-called enemy peoples. One may answer their outcry against the deportations of Belgians to Germany by mentioning the deportations of the peoples of East Prussia and Galicia to Russia; one may reply to the German complaint that the British blockade is starving women and children by reminders of the Zeppelins and submarines. But the people refuse to believe. One may bring forward well authenticated evidence, which one's hearers themselves, may have cited before this War, to show that in all Wars atrocities are committed. They answer that one is merely quoting the evil that has been done in the past to excuse the atrocities which are now being committed. They protest that these atrocities shall never be forgiven, and that at all costs they must, and shall, be punished by a crushing military defeat, and the imposition of stern and unforgettable punishment. This frame of mind must pass before those whom it has seized can help in making peace.

Devoutly we hope that President Wilson is at heart strictly neutral and entirely disinterested, for on the President of the United States in the coming struggle for Peace or War, and in the Peace which must emerge at last, much will depend. Should he allow himself to be used by any group of speculators in the world's markets, he may easily allow the conditions to be produced which will lead to another World War. We urge the American people, who alone can control his actions, to watch him with jealous eye and to reinforce him against the great trading and financial interests in their own country—interests which will be as keenly on the alert to secure power and profit for themselves out of the settlement of the World-War, as they have done out of its prosecution.

Especially must those who desire to secure a lasting Peace be on guard against any tendency to form a new alliance or entente, designed, amongst other things, to secure to Western capitalists the power to exploit China.

It seems to us very ominous that America should just now have formally recognised the French Protectorate over Morocco. America was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Algiers, which guaranteed the independence of Morocco, and which was afterwards so grossly violated in the interests of France and Spain. The American Government took no step to prevent the violation and now ratifies the dishonest action. When Governments recognise the title of other Governments to plunder; they usually do so in return for a promise of support to themselves in a similar undertaking elsewhere. Only the capitalists of the world derive benefit from such aggressive bargains. We ask ourselves anxiously what condition has been attached to the American recognition of the French Protectorate?

The words of President Wilson's speech are fair: he lays down as the necessary basis of a lasting Peace, a Peace which the American nation would guarantee the following provisions:—

(1) There must be established, "not a new balance of power," but a community of power and an equality of nations must be founded recognising no difference of right between big and little nations.

(2) Peace must be based on the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed and that no right exists of handing peoples from potentate to potentate: inviolable security of life, worship and industrial and social development shall be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived under alien rule.

(3) No nation to extend its polity over any other nation or people; every people to be left free to determine its own way of development. (Yet in the same week the French Protectorate over Morocco is formally recognised by the U.S.A. Government).

(4) "As far as practicable, every great people" must secure an outlet to the seas, either by cession of territory or by neutralisation of direct right of way.

(5) The seas shall be free "in practically all circumstances" under rules drawn up by the Governments of the world.

(6) Limitation of Armies and Navies.

These provisions would create many and far-reaching changes, but it occurs to the President that they are insufficient. He desires to add to them the force of arms. He says:—

It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement, so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no

probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the Peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made secure by the organised major force of mankind.

The proposal to create an international force is not new; already it had been made from many quarters: some months ago it was approved by Sir Edward Grey, one of its principal advocates is ex-United States President Taft, a leader of Trust magnates and an outstanding member of the American jingo party.

Let us not blind ourselves to the fact that if the economic and territorial rivalries between groups of nations are to continue, if profiteers and concession hunters are to control the policies of the great Powers in the future as they have done in the past, an international Army and Navy will be as powerless to prevent War as the national Armies and Navies have been; indeed, a so-called international force which at any time might split up into two factions, might produce an even more appalling state of affairs than that under which the peoples are suffering to-day, for the resultant war might involve an even larger number of countries, and still more dangerous instruments of slaughter might be employed.

Armies and Navies, whether national or international cannot prevent war; only the will of the peoples can prevent it.

Oh you fathers whose sons have gone out to die, when will you cease your barbarous talk of vengeance and ask for Peace?

Oh, you women, whose hearts are wrung by this War, whose inner voice tells you unceasingly: "War is wrong." When will you say out what you know? When will you insist on having a voice in all this? Is it not humiliating always to stand outside powerlessly wringing our hands when things go wrong! Our chance to exercise real power is growing: will you grasp it and use it with effect!

It is said that the Speaker's Conference has decided to recommend that votes shall be granted to women in some form, when the coming Reform Bill is introduced. Do all you can to see that every man and woman shall be enfranchised.

The two great questions of the day are Peace and an equal share of the power to decide the issues of Peace and War for every one of us.

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Bradford Women's Humanity League has addressed the following letter to the local members of Parliament and others:—

"Sir,—The members of the above League respectfully beg to draw your attention to the enclosed article, appearing in the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT, under the heading, 'A Soldier's Story of Crucifixion,' and ask you to use your influence in the House of Commons to promote legislation to abolish this degrading form of punishment in the Army.

"We trust that you will not ignore this appeal, but will recognise the justice of our claim on your services.

"We women feel intensely that we should be unworthy of the terrible sacrifice which our boys are making for us if we did not protest against this inhuman treatment, and that we should be guilty of the worst form of cowardice if we were to keep silent now when we ought to speak.

"We appeal to you in the name of 'Humanity'; to you who have the constitutional right and power to expose this evil, to act now.—We are,

ESTHER SANDIFORTH, President.

E. NEIL, Vice-President.

FANNY MUIR, Secretary.

ELSIE GUEST, Corr. Sec."

MAGNANIMITY

The "Times" reports that in Greece arrangements are in progress "in a perfectly amicable fashion" to fix a date for the formal salute of the Allied flags. This is in "reparation" for the outrages of December 1st and 2nd. This is preserving the liberties of small nationalities!

Workers of military age in mines who, during the last three months, have lost on an average two or three shifts during the week from "avoidable" causes are to be released for military service.

In short, if you slack, you will be sent to the front.

FOREIGN PRESS

The "Berliner Tagwacht" quotes a Copenhagen paper, which says that an unofficial Peace Conference will take place in Copenhagen to consider the Peace Note of the Central Powers. Well-informed people express the opinion that the results will be favourable for peace. The ambassadors of the belligerent nations are already negotiating some questions through the intermediary of a neutral.

Proportional representation is making headway in Switzerland. In Geneva the Cantonal Parliament was elected on the proportional system, and in Zürich a fierce struggle for the introduction of the same system is going on. The "Berliner Tagwacht" regards this struggle as being of great political importance.

In Berlin handbills have been distributed asking the workers not to pay any more subscriptions to the "Vorwärts" because its editorial policy has been taken out of the hands of the advanced Socialists who are pacifists by order of the military authorities.

The "Union of German Housewives," which has a membership of 80,000 women, has petitioned the War Feeding Department to arrange for a better supply of milk in the towns, especially for growing children.

A proclamation has been published in Poland by the Austrian-German authorities asking the Poles to volunteer for the German Army to fight against Russia.

Press Cuttings on the Electoral Reform Conference

ALL ADVOCATE THE INCLUSION OF WOMEN.

On January 17th the reports published by various newspapers purporting to give the decisions of the Speaker's Electoral Reform Conference were denied by an official statement, which characterised them as "wholly unauthorised, inaccurate and misleading." Nevertheless, most of the newspapers still claim the published forecasts to be substantially correct.

The following are selections from the comments of the Press:—

The "Yorkshire Observer" says:—

"The announcement (the official denial) will be received with relief. The proposals are not likely as a whole to satisfy any very large section of the community, the Committee would seem to have fled to the region of uncertainty in the hope of escaping from the field of known controversy. . . . If it be true that the Committee have come to no decision on the question of the women's franchise, how can it be expected that their proposals will go through without creating a friction that would be intolerable at the present time?"

The "Chronicle" says:—

"There will be great disappointment among men of progressive views that the Committee failed to come to any agreement on the question of women's suffrage. No recommendation is made on that subject. This grievous defect will have to be remedied by a courageous Government."

The "Westminster Gazette" says:—

"We are informed to-day (January 17th) that the recommendation of the Committee with regard to proportional representation is more limited in its scope than is suggested by our contemporaries, and that it will be found that the Committee has not ignored the question of Woman Suffrage. . . . If the 'Chronicle' is well informed, the Committee makes no recommendation on Woman Suffrage, either because it is unable to agree, or because it considered that question outside its scope of reference. On the Irish question the 'Morning Post' says that the recommendations involve not only a franchise but a Redistribution Bill, which could not fail to raise the question of the existing gross over-representation of Ireland." About this we can only say that, if the Irish question is settled, the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament is settled too, and if it is not settled, we cannot imagine Parliament cutting down the representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. These two questions must be faced if we are to do more than tinker with the register in the present Parliament. The pledges which our public men have given to the women prevent a drastic change in the franchise which does not admit their claim, and we cannot imagine trouble being added to trouble in Ireland by cutting down Irish representation without a settlement of the Irish Government problem.

The "Morning Advertiser" says:—

"If we may judge from this information, the Committee's report will prove a disappointing document, and for two reasons. . . . The Committee has not grappled with either women's suffrage or the question of the over-representation of Ireland at Westminster, and it is not easy to understand to what practical use the other recommendations can be put until some conclusion has been reached on these two troublesome topics."

The "Manchester Guardian" leading article, January 19th, says:—

"It is an extraordinary thing, when one thinks of it, that this Parliament should be asked to deal with this question at all. It has forsworn all party questions. . . . has exhausted its electoral mandate. It was elected in December, 1910, and as the legal term of the existence of Parliaments is now five years, it should have ceased to exist not later than December, 1915. Instead of that, it has by successive exercises of its own authority prolonged its existence to the present time, and may continue to

prolong it so long as to itself shall appear good. It is no longer a constitutional body at all, but a statutory body claiming and exercising authority purely by its own act, without any licence from the constituencies and in patent violation of the rule of the Constitution.

The Committee was not even a formally constituted Committee of the House of Commons or a Joint Committee of the two Houses; it was, so to speak, a private, even a personal, Committee. Its members were nominated by the Speaker at his discretion, and the Speaker himself is chairman. . . .

Two vital and hitherto disputed questions remain—one that of proportional representation, by which Parliament shall be made as nearly as may be a true mirror, instead of an extravagantly distorted one, of political opinion in the nation; the other that of women's suffrage, by which it is proposed that the antiquated and unjustifiable sex bar shall be removed from our electoral system. The first of these two reforms, it is said, the Report will approve; the second, it is said, it will ignore. Both are of great and far-reaching importance, but we are not prepared, and we hope Parliament will not agree, to sell the one for the other. . . . As to women's suffrage, it is a matter of elementary justice—of a justice which the lessons of the War have brought home as never before to all thoughtful and patriotic people—and no great measure of electoral reform would be tolerable or could be tolerated without it. . . . The Speaker's Committee may—we trust it will not—find it convenient to ignore this issue. Parliament cannot ignore it.

The "Sunday Times":

"To-day the difficulty remains, and the number disfranchised is, of course, considerably larger.

"But there is a broader issue still to this question which has been brought to the forefront by the war, and that is the question of National Suffrage for adults. So many of our ancient shibboleths have been swept aside by the tide of war and so many knotty problems cut with ease and celerity, that it is difficult to believe that the anachronism of our present system of voting can survive. Now . . . it is a golden opportunity for Mr. Lloyd George. . . ."

AFTER THE OFFICIAL DENIAL.

The "Daily News" publishes the following decisions of the Speaker's Conference, which, it says, "although entirely unofficial, will be found to be more accurate":—

SUMMARY OF INTENTIONS.

(1) The qualification for a Parliamentary vote should be residential, and for six months instead of twelve. The register should also be made up every six months instead of once a year, such registration to be taken out of the hands of the overseers and done by a local registration officer.

(2) Soldiers and sailors should be qualified to vote by reason of their service, if when an election comes they have not been able to qualify in the ordinary way. In such case service with the forces should be a substitute for six months' residence.

(3) Successive occupation in adjoining constituencies, and within the same county area, should constitute a residential qualification for the vote. (The proposal is not, it will be seen, confined to London. It is intended to obviate injustices in the case of removals.)

OWNERSHIP VOTE TO GO.

(4) It is proposed that the ownership vote should be abolished, but that a man with a residence in one constituency and a place of business in another should be qualified to vote for both if there is a bona-fide occupation of the business premises. But no such man should be entitled to more than two votes. This would substitute a limited dual vote for the old plural voting system.

(5) All elections should be held on one day.

(6) The returning officers' expenses should be paid by the Treasury, and the candidate's costs by himself, but there should be a reduction of the statutory maximum of candidates' costs. Every candidate, it is proposed, should

make a deposit on nomination which would be forfeited if he failed to poll an eighth of the votes.

(7) It should be made a corrupt practice for outside organisations to intervene in elections by publications, advertisements, and meetings.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

(8) In the big urban areas, and in these only, proportional representation should be adopted. In order to apply the principle of proportional representation, these constituencies, of course, would have to be grouped, there must be three members, and this would involve a grouping of such constituencies.

(9) University representation should be retained, but provision made for a minority representation in Universities, and the new Universities now unrepresented should be brought into the electoral scheme.

The representation of the City of London should be preserved.

(10) There should be redistribution of seats for Great Britain, as nearly as possible on the principle of one vote one value. Certain limits to this will be necessary.

Ireland has been left out of the redistribution proposals. The Irish representation must, of course, depend on the future fortunes of the Home Rule Act. I understand that the Committee have not seen their way to make any proposal in regard to woman suffrage, although when these reforms are raised in Parliament it will certainly have to be considered.

There is reason to believe that the Committee have yet to decide on a proposal for the adoption of the alternative vote system in single member constituencies, and they will hold another meeting towards the end of next week.

Dealing with the proposal to exclude outside organisations from taking part in elections, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, in a manifesto signed by Millicent Garrett Fawcett, Helena Auerbach, Evelyn M. L. Atkinson and Ray Strachey, says:—

"If it is true that it has been recommended that organisations of women cannot even intervene in elections to the extent now open to them, it is but an added disability, while the proposal that they shall pay still more for the upkeep of the members they may not elect is yet another injustice."

MOST IMPORTANT!!

VOTES FOR WOMEN

Electoral Reform Conference recommends it

The "Daily News," Jan. 23rd, announces:—

The Speaker's Committee on Electoral Reform has now considered the question of Women's Suffrage. It is understood that a majority of the committee is in favour of granting Woman Suffrage in some form.

This principle having been established, the committee further considered various forms of Woman Suffrage, and voted on them, but there were only small majorities in favour of any particular scheme. A final recommendation, therefore, cannot be fore-shadowed as the subject may be considered again.

This is a distinct step forward. We must now press on with our demand for complete enfranchisement—a vote for every woman and of course also for every man.

WOMEN IN THE LABOUR MARKET

MUNITION FACTORIES

"According to the statement of the Ministry of Munitions there are over a hundred thousand women who, while subject to the leaving clauses of the Munitions of War Act, are not yet granted a living wage. Miss Mary Macarthur, Secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, states that at a factory in Southampton a Government award decreed that a woman of eighteen might begin work at twopence an hour, rising to twopence three-farthings an hour after a year, provided her work was satisfactory. The Government award having inserted the clause relating to the 'satisfaction' of the employer, it was perfectly possible for that employer to withhold the extra farthings if he chose. In another factory at Southampton, a hundred and twenty girls applied in November last for their leaving certificates, Southampton being one of the six cities of England, where the cost of living is highest. The Chairman of the Tribunal, however, stopped the case pending a settlement. No award, according to the Press, has yet been made, and the original rates continue. In another instance a large firm engaged in electrical engineering and the making of shells, pays women of eighteen a weekly wage of 8s. 9d., rising to 13s. 3d., with a bonus of 1s. a week. There are women, Miss Macarthur states, who have been in this firm for some thirteen years, and who are still only earning 13s. weekly. In certain munition factories of London, girls are employed from eight in the morning till nine at night, with an hour off for dinner, at 15s. a week."—The New Witness."

The Ministry of Munitions is offering to train women of good education and physique to become fully skilled engineers in nine weeks' time, and to pay them £3 a week when proficient.

Working women, these jobs are not intended for you!

Nevertheless, the Ministry of Munitions is finding itself obliged to increase wages all round, and is now offering jobs to 8,000 women at 27s. a week. These jobs, be it noted, are in shell-filling factories, where women not merely run the risk of being blown up like the workers in East London last week, but the certainty of being poisoned by lyddite or T.N.T.

The Government is appealing for hostels for working girls. The need for special hostels arises largely from the fact that the wages paid are too low for the women to live in comfort without such assistance.

WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

At the Women's Labour League Conference, held on January 22nd, resolutions were passed declaring belief in the principle of free education through all its stages, adult suffrage, women's employment and women's unemployment. Mrs. Lewis Donaldson, the chairman, said that the awful War in which we were engaged was a disgrace to the family of humanity.

Miss Mary Macarthur said that there were still thousands of women tied to their employers by the leaving clause of the Munitions Act who were receiving wages which, if translated into pre-war value of money, were less than the wages formerly paid to the white slaves of Cradley Heath. No Government Department in her experience had ever been more prolific in promises than the Ministry of Munitions, and no Department had fallen further short of those promises. Man's conception of women had changed. Although votes were denied to mothers of men, it was extremely likely the Government would concede them to the makers of machine guns. Mrs. Clarke (Barking) protested against the still increasing cost of living, and Mrs. Gosling (Paddington) said it was not only a question of not buying sugar without buying other goods, but you could not buy suet without buying meat, or potatoes without buying greens. Mrs. Bruce Glasier said that the cost of cheap food should be charged to the cost of the War. If the wealthy classes were made to pay for cheap food for the people it would hasten the end of the War.

MORE EQUALITY.

On January 3rd, the Liverpool City Council decided to give War Bonuses to its men employees. It was decided to give no bonus to the charwomen, who are paid 18s. a week, at the rate of 44d. an hour, because their wages were raised from 11s. a week to 18s. last year. Miss Eleanor Rathbone unsuccessfully moved to give the same bonus to all men and women earning under 40s. a week, and pointed out that some of the women employees were receiving 18s. a week last year as well as this, but were not to receive a bonus.

WOMEN AND THE BAR.

The question of the admission of women to the Bar has moved a step forward. Hitherto it has been considered a suitable subject for bantering discussion at open debates where friends, including ladies, are invited. But it has now been brought before the annual general meeting of

the Bar in the form of a motion by Mr. Holford Knight on January 18th to the effect "That the General Council of the Bar do consider and report upon the desirability of making provision for the admission of duly-qualified women to the profession."

It is stated that the attendance was larger than usual. Sir F. E. Smith, the Attorney-General, was in the chair; the Solicitor-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, Mr. E. M. Pollock, K.C., M.P., and Mr. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P., were among the members of the General Council present.

Sir F. E. Smith did what he could to ensure the defeat of the motion by urging that it would be neither proper nor decent to decide to admit women to the Bar whilst 1,300 members of the profession were absent at the front. He admitted that a smaller proportion of men had been withdrawn from this profession than from any other.

Mr. Dickinson supported Mr. Holford Knight's proposal, which, on a show of hands, was lost by a large majority.

The trade union of the legal profession is said to be the strongest trade union in existence. Its position is unique because only those whom it accepts as members are able to practise at the Bar, and those whom it rejects cannot become lawyers.

This is a power which has never been given to the trade unions of the artisans, clerks, and so on.

"The Times" aptly comments on the matter as follows: "The question can be put in a nutshell. Is it consistent with our national honour that we accept the services of intellectual and highly trained women in our T.N.T. factories and deny them the right to plead before our judges? The war has brought the question to that crisis. Have we, or the members of the Bar, to whom the Government has entrusted certain duties, any option in the matter?"

"It is not worth while to argue the case nowadays. If women are not suited for the career they will fail. But our national honour demands that they shall be given the opportunity."

Get the Peace Negotiations Resolution passed:

The undersigned urge His Majesty's Government to seek the earliest opportunity of promoting negotiations with the object of securing a just and lasting Peace.

Get the Adult Suffrage Resolution passed:

This meeting calls on the Government to introduce, not a Registration Bill, but a Franchise Bill to give a vote to every woman and man over 21.

THE CLYDE ENGINEERS ANSWER BONAR LAW

By P. J. DOLLAN.

The hypocrisy of our leading statesmen in matters affecting the common people is astounding, and one wonders how and why the citizens tolerate it. Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the financiers' friend, is the latest statesman to throw dust in the eyes of the workers. Addressing a chosen audience of financiers and potential financiers and their accomplices, at Glasgow, on the necessity of making sacrifice by investing in the War Loan at 51 per cent. the national treasurer expressed himself as follows in connection with high prices:—

"The strength of this country depends upon its economic position throughout. Nothing can weaken it so much as useless expenditure, and more than that, in my belief, the high prices from which the very poor so largely suffer come not so much from scarcity of commodities, but from the freedom with which those who have good wages are spending the money which they receive. (Cheers.) Well, gentlemen, I make the appeal to that class, and every opportunity is given to them of responding to it."

Please observe the "cheers" from the profiteers when their comrade informs them that high prices are neither due to profiteering nor scarcity, but are the outcome of the extravagance of workers who are getting "good wages"! The discovery that the workers themselves are the factor responsible for the suffering caused them by high prices was obviously the product of such deep and original thought that the Stock Exchange habitués hailed it with delight, just as an assembly of scientists would have welcomed a Darwinian fact, the result of laborious research. Mr. Law, as becomes a modest though great man, took the "cheers" as a matter of course, and did not blush or tremble—outwardly, at least. The effrontery of the man passes understanding, for I can imagine that had Bonar Law made the same statement to an audience composed of workers instead of profiteers, he would have met the fate accorded to Lloyd George at Christmas, 1915—he would have been chased, and deservedly so.

It is a comforting theory that high prices are not attributable to the War, nor to profiteers, nor to scarcity. It is surprising that someone has not yet been clever enough to blame the Germans for the high prices. That honour, I think, is reserved for Mr. Law after his announcement that the extravagant workers are to blame for the sufferings of the poor. Being a business man by training and experience, Mr. Law is capable of anything in the interests of business.

The War is undoubtedly the cause of whatever scarcity there is just as profiteering is the cause of high prices. In Scotland, where it is predicted there will be an acute shortage of flour soon, there has been imported only some 2,000 sacks of flour during the past three weeks as compared with an average import of 78,000 sacks of flour for the same period in 1916. During 1916, Scotland imported on an average 26,000 sacks each week, while for two weeks in 1917 none has been imported. Is that scarcity due to "the freedom with which those who are receiving good wages are spending the money" or to the War? It is the War that is responsible for the scarcity of commodities among the poor in every country. It is the War that has been responsible for the withdrawal of at least twenty million workers from the production of wealth to the production of illth—and thereby has caused the scarcity of food supplies.

The high prices which prevail are due to the War and profiteering, and to the abnormal scarcity fostered by both. The blockade and the submarine reprisals have been responsible for a great waste of supplies which are now rotting at the bottom of the seas. War has always been the prelude to famine, because it lives by the destruction of wealth. And if War is to live, the people, or at least a large section of the people, must suffer from want. The State cannot turn agriculturists into soldiers and expect the harvests to flourish. The State cannot keep half of its population on War work and expect the other half to maintain the normal supply of the necessities of life. The State cannot have War and abundance: famine, as has been said, invariably follows War. Always, famine is the ally of victory by conquest. Are not the Allies hopeful that famine will help them to overcome the enemy, and vice versa? Each side hopes that starvation will attend the other side first. It is now a War upon women and children, irrespective of their nationality.

As for high prices: they are the tribute exacted from us by our masters because they have allowed us the privilege and luxury of War. If this were a War of Democracy for Democracy, there would be no high prices or scarcity: there would be rations and the poor would suffer no more than the rich. The wealthy are not suffering from high prices: only the poor are suffering, and they suffer because of the extravagance of their own class! It is a callous doctrine which could only have been expounded by a man like Bonar Law, whose heart had been changed to stone by the brutality of War. The Clyde engineers, who are supposed to make "good wages," do not believe their spending is the cause of the suffering of the poor, and have lodged an application with their employers for an advance of 4d. an hour—fourpence an hour, or eighteen shillings and twopence a week of 54 hours. That is how they have responded to Mr. Bonar Law's invitation to invest their surplus wages in the War Loan. If all the workers follow the Clyde example, Mr. Law will learn the true cause of high prices. Mr. Law has had an effective reply from the men on the Clyde: let the men on the Tyne, the Humber, and the Thames follow their lead.

RECEIVED FOR REVIEW

"WHY BLAME GOD?" a lecture delivered by Dr. Walter Walsh in the Steinway Hall on Christmas Eve, 1916. Price 2d., published by the Free Religious Movement, Secretary, A. Major, Cromwell Lodge, 292 Camberwell New Road, S.E. The writer says: "After all the patriots have talked themselves dumb, and all the soldiers have fought themselves dead, the great moral laws remain in their unconquerable majesty, and the God whose will they represent is not mocked," and adds, quoting Isaiah: "Come now and let us reason together. . . . Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as wool!" "Come now and let us reason together. Let the nations . . . consent to reason their way to Peace and Brotherhood." "FOR LIBERTY."—An anthology of revolt compiled by Henry Bool and S. Carlyle. London: C. W. Daniel, Graham House, 3 Tudor Street, E.C. Price 3d. The quotations deal with the Government, the Law, Democracy and Political Power, Empire and Liberty, Towards State Slavery, Freedom, Society Without Government. Here are a few extracts: "If the ideal of Jesus were carried out there would be no grades of society. If we practised Christ's teaching, we should be Socialists and Anarchists."—Rev. J. R. Campbell, Feb. 6th, 1908.

"They have discovered in their fine politics the art of causing those to die of hunger who, by cultivating the earth, give the means of life to others."—Voltaire.

"The more I study the world, the more I am convinced of the inability of brute force to create anything durable."—Napoleon at St. Helena.

"They (the tribes of the far North) are savages, but they are not savage; they are without Government, but they are not lawless; they are utterly uneducated according to our standard, yet they exhibit a remarkable degree of intelligence. In temperament like children, with all a child's delight in things, they are nevertheless enduring as the most matured of civilised men and women, and the best of them are faithful unto death. Without religion and having no idea of God, they will share their last meal with anyone who is hungry, while the aged and helpless among them are taken care of as a matter of course. They are healthy and pure-blooded; they have no vices, no intoxicants, no bad habits—not even gambling. Altogether they are a people unique upon the face of the earth. A friend of mine calls them philosophic Anarchists of the North."—Commander Peary.

"There is no voting in the (Russian) Mir, no chairman, no secretary, no special time or place of meeting. Whenever a matter turns up that concerns the whole village, the men and women gather together at some place of their own choosing—in summer time this is always out of doors—and they talk and talk over the affair until they arrive at an agreement. Unanimity is indispensable in the Mir decisions."—Princess Kropotkin.

The general trend of the anthology is towards Anarchy, or some form of free Communism.

Infantile Mortality in Colombo, by W. S. J. Peiris, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), Sans Souci, Barber Street, Colombo, records that in 1915 3,750 women lost their lives in Ceylon as a result of childbirth, i.e., one woman in 43. In the 33 towns the mortality was 1 in 37, in the country districts 1 in 50. The infant mortality for Ceylon is 171 per 1,000 births. In the City of Colombo it is 269, in the rural areas 157, and in the urban 237 per 1,000 births. One child out of every six born dies before it reaches the age of one year.

Saving the Babies The Importance of Diet

Every worker in the cause of saving infant lives has come face to face with the great obstacle of ignorance on the part of so many mothers. This ignorance is one of the tallest barriers which the welfare-worker has to surmount—and perhaps the chief contributing cause of infant mortality.

As in matters of cleanliness and clothing, so does this ignorance wreak great harm upon the infant in the vitally important matter of diet. Welfare-workers know only too well how many infants languish for want of sufficient, correct, and regular nutriment. Particularly is this true in the case of infants whose mothers are prevented from looking to the feeding of their children by occupations other than domestic. With so many women engaged in war work, this difficulty has been vastly aggravated.

For years Corporations of the Midlands, such as Sheffield, Lincoln, and Rotherham, have grappled with the task of conserving infant life. The officials and the welfare-workers have had to face the feeding difficulties in countless cases. Earnest and sincere, these workers have patiently striven to overcome the ignorance of mothers, and have brought knowledge and practical advice to many a hard-worked and worried woman who did not know how to care for her child, scarcely had time to do so even if she knew.

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Birmingham Health Department, over	16,000

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1. "VOLUNTARY versus COMPULSORY SERVICE." (showing the phenomenal success of Voluntaryism and the folly of Compulsion.)
 2. "PARLIAMENT," Sept. 15th and 16th, 1915. (Debate on Conscription.)
 3. "RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY." (Showing inequality of Sacrifice.)
 4. "THE WAR AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT." (Arnold Lupton and Henri Lambert.)
 5. (Withdrawn.)
 6. "MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES." (Showing the enormous number of British Volunteers and the object of the Conscriptionists simply to save payment of fair wages.)
 7. "ARE YOU IN FAVOUR OF CONSCRIPTION?" (A leaflet.)
 8. "THE LIMITED CONSCRIPTION BILL." (Showing wages paid to Colonial soldiers and that the payment of adequate wages to English soldiers will take no money from the State.)
 9. "THE ARMY"—Lord Derby's Report. (Showing that the shirkers do not exist and that Lord Derby has calculated upon 900,000 men who never existed.)
 10. "THE LABOURING CLASSES." (Conscription.) Lessons from history. Showing how the Labouring Classes have been raided.
 11. "VACCINATION—INOCULATION." (Showing the serious injury done to our armies by these processes.)
 12. "VACCINATION AND THE STATE." 84-page booklet by Arnold Lupton. (Proving beyond possibility of contradiction the uselessness and danger of Vaccination.)
 13. "LIFE'S PRIMAL ARCHITECTS," by E. D. Hume. An essay on the work of Professor Bechamp showing the fundamental errors of Pasteur on which his inoculations are based.
 14. "HOW TO HASTEN THE VICTORY OF THE ALLIES." (Showing that whilst the War is vigorously pressed, the enemy should be informed that we only seek Peace and not Vengeance.)
 15. "DOES INOCULATION PROTECT AGAINST TYPHOID FEVER?" by Walter R. Hadwen, M.D., J.P.
- Leaflets showing Official Authority for Statements that Vaccination and Inoculation are not legally compulsory.
- Leaflet showing danger of inoculation.
16. "PERSONAL RIGHT." An Address by Arnold Lupton to the Personal Rights Association, showing the gradual development and advance of the Doctrine of Personal Rights—Liberty versus Slavery.
 17. "DRUNKENNESS." Practical suggestions tending towards its reduction, by Arnold Lupton.
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The action taken by the Joint Board, and the "Statement" issued by the Labour Party, which are referred to in the following pages, deserve a reply. Here it is. It is addressed to the entire Labour, Trade Union, and Socialist organisations of Great Britain. Study it well, and discuss it in your Societies, for the future well-being of the Working-Class Movement depends upon your verdict.

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LONDON: The Commonwealth Press,
118 Cannon Street, E.C.

QUESTIONS OF THE DAY

MR. BALFOUR'S NOTE.

Mr. Balfour's Note to President Wilson is merely a repetition of what we have been hearing ever since War-broke out. He is famed as a past master in the art of pleasantly saying nothing, but he has not done it very cleverly this time. A few sincere words which would lead to action are what President Wilson desired from the Ministers of the belligerent nations; but these are refused. These wordy fellows like Mr. Balfour have much to answer for; we should not like to stand in their shoes.

The Government is said to be considering more extended control of the drink traffic. The question as to whether prohibition would or would not render the working class more docile is no doubt uppermost. Some Ministers probably contend that absenteeism in the mines and factories would be reduced to a minimum, whilst others object that if the working classes were forcibly emancipated from the brain-soddening effects of drink they would refuse to remain mere dumb-driven tools, and insist upon exercising the right of the majority to control the management of the country, and incidentally to govern their own lives. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, the special Parliamentary representative of the drink traffic, is, of course, as usual, guarding the interests of the Trade.

HOW IT HITS THE NEUTRALS.

Dutch imports of corn, flour, fodder, and oil-cake, as given by Lord Robert Cecil:—

	Tons.
Total pre-War import	6,170,000
Pre-War Import for home consumption.....	3,250,000
Imports for 1916	3,000,000
Result, complete loss of export trade, reduction of quantity for home consumption, i.e., shortage of money, shortage of food.	

A VAIN APPEAL

The Pope has pleaded with the German Government to stop the Belgian deportations. But his pleading will evoke no response. "Military necessity" is deaf and blind to humanitarian considerations.

POPULAR FEELING IN RUSSIA

Popular revolution is threatening in Russia, the Zemstva and Town Congresses, which were formed to help in the prosecution of the War, have been suppressed by the Government. In the Duma, on December 20th, Milyukoff, the Liberal leader, said that the situation is similar to that of 1905, when the Revolution forced the Czar to grant a constitution. "The air is full of electricity and one feels the approach of a thunderstorm," he said. M. Sazonov said that the activities of the Congresses were revolutionary, and that in the War with Japan, eleven years ago, Russia had been obliged to conclude an inglorious peace because of her "restless rear." A resolution protesting against the suppression of the Congresses was carried by 123 votes to 47.

SUFFRAGE DEPUTATION TO SCOTTISH M.P.

Mr. C. N. Johnston, K.C., the newly-elected M.P. for the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, on January 13th received in Edinburgh a women's suffrage deputation organised by the Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union, and supported by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. The members of the deputation were Professors Latta and W. B. Stevenson, Glasgow University; Professor Kennedy, Edinburgh University; Dr. Cargill Knott, Edinburgh; Dr. Alex. Morgan, Edinburgh; Mr. A. F. Giles, Edinburgh; Miss Frances Simson; Miss Chrystal Macmillan, and Miss Alice Smith.

Miss Simson introduced the deputation, and said suffragists claimed that there should be no extension of the franchise which did not include women. As evidence of the support for the reform among Mr. Johnston's constituents, Miss Macmillan presented a list of signatories of memorials to the two Scottish University Members of Parliament in support of women's suffrage signed by 332 electors in the two constituencies. The list of signatories included prominent clergymen, members of the medical, teaching and legal professions, university professors and lecturers.

Professor Latta, Professor Stevenson and Dr. Morgan also spoke.

Mr. Johnston, in reply, said that he would not take up a non possumus attitude, but would consider such proposals as might be put forward on their merits and in connection with the whole franchise scheme. In reply to a question from Professor Kennedy, he said that he was not prepared to deny to women graduates the Parliamentary vote which was given to men graduates. In reply to another member of the deputation, who asked what form of women's suffrage he would vote for, he said that when the general franchise proposals were put forward—although he would not definitely pledge himself—he was inclined to support suffrage for those women who at present exercised the school board and municipal suffrage if that were accepted as a fair settlement of the question.

Mr. Edward A. Mitchell Innes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, in a letter to the Press opposing woman suffrage suggests that half the population is in agreement with the anti-suffrage view. What proof can he give of his contention? Every woman's organisation, whether trade union, co-operative, temperance or political, has long since declared in favour of the enfranchisement of women. The Labour Party, the Liberal Party and the Conservative Party have all at some time or other declared in favour of enfranchising women. Great meetings, processions, petitions, have been organised in support of women's enfranchisement. The anti-suffragists' propaganda has always been on an exceedingly small scale and has evoked but the puniest response.

The yellow banner which certain American Suffragists displayed from the gallery when Congress opened and President Wilson delivered his inaugural address, was torn down by a page, and

the Suffragists knew not what had become of it. The banner was re-discovered under amusing circumstances on December 9th. Each year at the Willard Hotel, Washington D.C., a "frolic" is given at the Gridiron Club, which the President and other important personages attend. This year President Wilson and several members of the Cabinet were there as usual. The introductory speech on these occasions ends with the formula "Reporters are never present, but ladies are always present." At this point a man in the gallery, dressed as a woman, unfurled the banner which had been snatched from the Suffragists in Congress. The "woman" who unfurled the banner was at once arrested by a mock policeman. When President Wilson addressed the gathering later on he predicted the speedy enfranchisement of women as part of a world tide of democracy.

In the State of Montana two women have been elected to the House of Representatives—Mrs. Maggie S. Hathaway and Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls.

Who will pay to send the WOMAN'S DREADNOUGHT to them each week? *****

The "Woman's Journal" states that in the town of Canton, New York State, the water supply was for ten years contaminated. In order to secure a pure water supply it was proposed to bond the town for £36,000. The men and women of the town were called upon to vote on this issue. Out of 225 women eligible, 217 voted and 214 being for a pure water supply and only 3 against. The men's vote was 197 for pure water and 96 for allowing impurities to remain.

Said the editor of one of Canton's weekly papers: "The way the women of limited means voted was an education in itself. To many of them every cent counts, and yet almost to a woman they did not hesitate but were willing to bind themselves to make personal sacrifices, many of them for the rest of their lifetime, in order that they and their friends and the village might have good water. It was a wholesome object lesson."

REFUGEES

Driven out of Rumania by the German Army, a family of poor Italian refugees, a husband, wife and six children, have found no rest or comfortable hospitality in any land. Fleeing through Russia, Norway, Sweden, they came at last to England, where they wandered about until their baby died of pneumonia in the waiting room at Charing Cross Station, and afterwards two other children aged two and three died in Charing Cross Hospital. This is a cold world for poor homeless people.

INDUSTRIAL CONSCRIPTION

It is said that women are now to be enrolled for work on the land at 1s. a day, to be uniformed, compulsorily billeted, and disciplined like soldiers. At present their enlistment is to be voluntary. The only way to stop the industrial conscription of men and women is to stop the War!

IN THE TRAIL OF THE WAR

A BROKEN-HEARTED WIFE

Dear Husband George,—I feel broken-hearted. I know if I worry much more it will bring my illness on. If anything happens to me, and our two children are left, you will have Government to thank. Life is very hard; they have taken you from me and now are leaving me to starve; for it was a struggle to pay my way and live on 17s. 6d., so how do they expect me to manage on less? I had a letter from Hounslow saying forty-three days' pay was to be deducted from my allowance at the rate of 6d. a day. And if my book has not come back to the Post Office I shall not be able to draw any. People won't lend you money if you cannot pay back, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund won't help me, as they have done that already. So the best thing I can do, my darling, is to take my life out of it all, or else go to the Workhouse. But what a thing for our boy, and my child to be born in the Workhouse. No, I will not do that. I have been very queer, and my head so bad since I had the letter to tell me. I suppose they will be sending you away from me to France soon. Oh, God help me.—Your broken-hearted wife,

NELL.

INFIRMARY CHARGES 17/6 TO A SOLDIER'S WIFE—OTHERS 7/6

Dear Editor,—I hope you will excuse me taking the liberty of writing you, but I wish to bring to your notice my case, as a soldier's wife and how we are treated. I have no doubt there are plenty more who have been treated the same. I trust you will use your influence to bring it to public notice, so that something may be done in the matter.

I was ill, and my doctor told me it was necessary for me to go into a hospital and have a slight operation or there would be serious results. I could not get into a hospital, so was forced to go into an Infirmary. I find on coming out that all my army allowance for my maintenance during the time I was in the Infirmary is stopped, although my rent for a furnished room was going on the same and 7s. 6d. a week to pay for my little girl's board and lodging, food being so expensive. I wrote to the authorities about it, and they simply wrote to say my allowance has been stopped to pay for me during the time I was in the Infirmary. I also found they had deducted 3s. too much according to the rate of my allowance. I wrote about it again, and they said my allowance was 17s. 6d., but I have never received more than 16s.

I was only out a few weeks when I was ill again, and the doctor said I must go into a hospital again, and have the same operation done again. So a second time I had to go into an Infirmary, as no hospitals are available; and have got my allowance stopped again, so that leaves me 12s. 6d. to pay rent and keep myself and little girl on. The consequence is I was obliged to give up my room and go out to work, although the doctor told me not to work for some time, but rest and have all the nourishing food I could get. Yet a Frenchman whose wife was also ill and obliged to go to the Infirmary, was only charged 7s. 6d. per week. Surely, this sort of thing ought to be remedied.—Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, yours respectfully,

F. A. RENAUD.

P.S.—The Frenchman pays 7s. 6d. per week. I, a soldier's wife, have to pay 16s.

Children's and military separation allowances are to be raised to 7s. a week for the first child, 5s. for the second, 3s. 6d. for the third, and 3s. for the remaining children. Sailors' children are to get 6s. for the first child, 4s. 6d. for the second, 3s. 6d. for the third, and 2s. each for the remaining children.

Children whose soldier or sailor father has been killed are to get no increase—evidently they and their mothers are of very minor importance.

At Maryport, women with husbands and sons fighting at the front boycotted potato dealers. They refused to pay more than 1s. per stone, whereas the prices asked were 2s., and 2s. 2d. A free fight ensued, some dealers being obliged to sell out at 1s. per stone.

Mr. Hodge said that the soldiers would get a month's furlough when the War stopped. (A fine prize to risk a man's life for!) He added a statement of his conversion to Tariff Reform, and talked about the whole-hearted co-operation of capital and labour.

Mr. Hodge has become what is called a "Tory Democrat!"

FRENCH GENEROSITY (?)

Sir Henry Norman reports that the highest pension given to a French private is £30 a year and the lowest £15. Perhaps the knowledge that France also neglects her wounded soldiers is intended to reconcile British soldiers to inadequate pensions. Does France also refuse pensions to thousands of disabled men?

THE HARDSHIPS OF BRITISH WOMEN

A correspondent writes expressing sympathy with the position of interned aliens, but urging that the wives and families outside the internment camps suffer still greater hardship. The writer points out that many of the women concerned are of British birth and were married according to the rites of the Church of England, in which it is said, "Whom God hath joined, let no man put asunder." The writer says: "In our churches we hear much about Christianity and its connection with the War; yet nobody seems to have given a thought to the wanton breaking of this Divine command in the case of British wives of aliens... even supposing the internment of their husbands is necessary for our national security—a fact of which many people have their well-founded doubts—is it not possible for such wives to live with their husbands in some town or village suited to the purpose, and, if deemed necessary, under the control of the military authorities."

We regret that our correspondent should limit her charity to British wives of aliens, as all the wives of interned men, whether of British, Allied, or enemy nationality, are suffering equal hardship. Her suggestion would undoubtedly appeal to those concerned as being in many ways preferable to the present system, but it would depend for its practicability upon whether "the town or village" would provide any means of livelihood and whether the Government would assume responsibility for the adequate sustenance and protection of the people placed under control of the military authorities.

"I wish for peace with all my heart, and not only peace from war, but the real peace that comes from

friendship and understanding. That can only come from a truthful knowledge of both sides which I fear will never come. For instance, everyone here believes that prisoners of war in Germany are deliberately ill-treated. No one believes—nor wishes to hear anything to the contrary—that prisoners of war in England are anything but luxuriously treated. Yet I hear from my husband that the poorest of the poor men at Knockaloe in his compound have been driven by hunger to killing a stray cat and eating it.

"In Germany, I take it, the same thing is also the case. I mean that the papers extol the excellencies of their camps and the villainies of the English camps.

"My husband was struck on the head with a bayonet by a drunken soldier, and the commandant refused to hold an enquiry. My husband could not press the matter through the American Ambassador, or he would have been sent to Knockaloe months before he was. You see that I have good reason to be keenly interested in the matter, but I don't see what can be done. No paper would publish any account of a camp from an insider's point of view.

"I couldn't bear to speak of these things before, but the New Year seems to have given me courage."—From the English wife of an interned German schoolmaster.

WAR OFFICE CALLOUSNESS

A poor Russian Pole, who came to this country 20 years ago, is broken down in health and has an invalid wife and a crippled daughter. He appealed for exemption for his son, with whom he worked in their tailoring business, and without whom the business could not be continued. Exemption was granted for two weeks. The son now writes from camp:—

"I have been unable to do my parades because of my heart. I was passed as B1 at Shoreditch Town Hall, but since I came here I have been in hospital most of the time and am re-classified C3. I heard the Medical Board say to each other: He is no use to us, we will discharge him."

"Six weeks after 53 of us were sent to Newcastle Depot to await the Board of Trade Inspector. I was there told I was C3. A few days later 53 of us were sent back to the same unit as we were not at the depot nearest to our homes. The two who remained were near their homes and situations of National Importance were found for them under the substitution scheme. We have now waited here four weeks for orders to go back to a London depot. I think they are inquiring for situations for us, and will not release us till they find them. I do not want my parents and crippled sister to be destitute. As I am no use for the Army, it would be more useful for me to go back to my own trade and look after them. I am doing nothing here but washing and wiping plates and cleaning pans."

THE WORKERS' SUFFRAGE FEDERATION

To secure Human Suffrage, namely, a Vote for every Woman and Man of full age, and to win Social and Economic Freedom for the People.

Entrance Fee ... 1d.
Minimum Subscription ... 1d. a month

WHAT'S ON? W.S.F. FIXTURES OUTDOOR

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26th.

Market behind Army and Navy Stores, 12 (noon) Mrs. Walker.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27th.

Bonner Street, Green Street, 11 a.m., Miss Price.

Deptford Broadway, 1 p.m., Mrs. Walker.

Acton Market Place, Joint Meeting with N.C.F., 3 p.m., Miss Price.

Chandos Hall, 3.30 p.m., At Home.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28th.

Osborn Street, Whitechapel, 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Boyce.

The Grove, Stratford, Joint Meeting with N.C.F., 11.30 a.m., Mrs. Walker.

The Grove, Hammersmith, Joint Meeting with N.C.F., 11.30 a.m., Miss Price.

Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Peace Meeting.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Walker.

Bow Women's Hall, 6 p.m., Concert.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29th.

"Whitehouse," Canning Town, 3 p.m., Miss Price.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30th.

Hague Street, Bethnal Green, 3 p.m., Miss Price.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31st.

53 St. Leonard's Street, 2 p.m., Mrs. Walshe.

Poplar Women's Hall, 8.15 p.m., Mr. John Scurr, Lecture, Discussion.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

White Cross Street, 1 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2nd.

Market behind Army and Navy Stores, 12 (noon) Mrs. Cresswell.

Lewisham Market Place, 2 p.m., Mrs. Walker.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd.

Grundy Street, 11 a.m., Miss Price.

Deptford Broadway, 1 p.m., Mrs. Walker.

Acton Market Place, Joint meeting with N.C.F., 3 p.m., Mrs. Boyce.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4th.

Hyde Park, 3 p.m., Mrs. Bouvier.

Victoria Park, 3 p.m., Peace Meeting.

Bow Women's Hall, 6 p.m., Lecture.

INDOOR

Chandos Hall "At Home," 21a Maiden Lane (off Bedford Street, Strand).—To-day (Saturday), 3.30 p.m., Miss Sylvia Pankhurst on "The Present Outlook"; Mr. E. L. Minsky on "The Position of Jews in Russia and the Right of Asylum." Chair, Mrs. Bouvier. On February 3rd Miss Zelda Kahn (Mrs. Coates) will speak on "Internationalism and the War"; Rev. Herbert Dunnico, "The Present Outlook." Chair, Miss Norah Smyth.

Bow Women's Hall, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow.—To-morrow (Sunday), 6 p.m., Concert. On February 4th, 6 p.m., Lecture on "Utopian and Theoretical Socialism," Mr. J. Fineberg (B.S.P.). Chair, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst. Admission 2d.

Poplar Women's Hall, 20 Railway Street, Poplar (opposite South Bromley Station, N.L.R.).—Wednesday, January 31st, at 8.15 p.m., Mr. John Scurr will lecture.

Admission free. All are welcome!

PROVINCIAL

Sunday, January 28th, 3 p.m., Adult Suffrage Demonstration, Empire Theatre, Southampton. Speakers: Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, Mrs. Leigh Rothwell. Chair: Councillor Perriman.

Wednesday, January 31st, at 7.30 p.m., Miss Haly will speak in Starchley Institute, Birmingham, on Internationalism.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Vestry Hall, St. George's, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, January 30th, 8 p.m., lecture by Miss Margaret Hodge.

To Demand Votes for All.—Meeting at Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, Saturday, February 10th, at 3 p.m.

Electoral Reform Conference in Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., Saturday, February 17th, 3.30 to 6.30 p.m. Concert and Dance at 7.30.

All Societies are cordially invited to send in notices of forthcoming events for our "What's On" column. Fee, 1d. per word.

W.S.F. BRANCHES

LONDON.

Barking.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Langford, Ailsa Craig, 97 Essex Road.

Bow.—400 Old Ford Road, E. Secretary: Miss Price. DREADNOUGHT sales week ending January 13th, 591. Mrs. Holloway, 189; Miss O'Brien, 145; Miss Harriet, 108; Miss Mackay, 45; Mrs. Greer, 33. General, 71.

DREADNOUGHT sales week ending January 20th, 372. Miss O'Brien, 144; Miss Harriet, 84; Miss Mackay, 41; General, 103.

A Branch meeting will be held at 400 Old Ford Road, on Monday, January 29th, at 7 p.m. Agenda: (1) Election of Secretary; (2) Arrangement of "At Home"; (3) Election of Delegate for Holborn Hall Conference; (4) Other business. Will all members please attend. Subscriptions due for the New Year will be taken.

Bromley.—53 St. Leonard's Street. Hon. Secs.: Mrs. Lansbury, Mrs. Wood.

Canning Town.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parsons, 94 Ravenscroft Road.

Epsford and Edmonton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Beavis, 171 Church Street, Lower Edmonton.

Leyton.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hart, 73 Calderon Road. Poplar.—Hon. Sec.: Miss E. Lagsding, 20 Railway Street.

DREADNOUGHT sales, 501. Mrs. Shlette, 68; Miss K. Lagsding, 33.

Tidal Basin.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road.

DREADNOUGHT sales, 36.

St. Pancras.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Redgrove, B.S.P. Hall, 44 Malden Road, Kentish Town.

Willesden.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Sheppard, 141 Villiers Road.

PROVINCES.

Birmingham.—Hon. Sec.: Miss A. F. Boden, 10 Sandhurst Road, Moseley.

Four fortnightly lectures will be held in Starchley Institute at 7.30 p.m., January 31st and February 14th. Subject: Internationalism. Speaker: Miss Haly.

Bradford.—Hon. Sec.: Miss McHale, 12 Airedale College Terrace.

Brynmaur and Nantyglo.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hayward, Coedcae, Garn Fack.

Burnley.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Mrs. Mortimer Holden, The Nurseries, Accrington.

Chester-le-Street.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Faulkner, 14 Hilda Terrace, South Pelaw, Durham.

Chopwell.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Bell, 62 Forth Street. Fortnightly meetings are to be held to discuss such books as "Woman and Economics," "Woman and Labour," etc.

Two successful meetings have already been held.

Cornsay and Quebec.—Hon. Sec. pro tem.: Miss Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross. Branch meeting, Monday at 197 High Street, Cornsay.

Doncaster.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Kent, 32 St. Sepulchre Gate.

Durham.—Hon. Sec.: Miss C. Ellis, Dundalk House, Neville's Cross.

Ferryhill.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Ruby Stoddart, 12 Hackworth Street, Dean Bank.

Leeds.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hunter, 7 Sugdenfold, Armley.

Leicester.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Hill, 12 Sweetbriar Road.

Medonsley.—Hon. Sec.: Tom Orr, Esq., 6 Derwent Cottages, Durham.

Portsmouth.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Clarges, 200 Westfield Road, E. Southsea.

Prudhoe-on-Tyne.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Parks, 4 Riding Terrace, Mickley Square.

Sheffield.—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Manoin, 98 Gell Street.

Members' meetings are held every Friday evening at Wentworth Café, 7.30 p.m.

Southampton.—Hon. Sec.: Miss Helsby, 77 Tennyson Road.

York: Huddersfield, Rotherham, Wakefield.—Organiser: Miss Stephen, c/o Mrs. Ger, 15 Springwood Terrace, Huddersfield.

SCOTLAND.

Glasgow.—Hon. Sec.: Lachlan Smith, Esq., 126 Bothwell Street. Branch meets Fridays at Charing Cross Halls.

PEACE MEETING Victoria Park, To-Morrow SUNDAY, 3 p.m.

Speakers: Mrs. BOUVIER, Mrs. BOYCE, and Others.

W.S.F. NEW YEAR DANCE

The New Year Dance held at the Bow Baths was most successful, and many thanks are due to Mrs. Holloway, Miss Harris and their able assistants for arranging the entertainment.

Mr. Broadbear's band played the dance music, and dancing was kept up until 11.30, when the "Red Flag" was sung.

The concert consisted of charming costume dances by the Misses Cohen, songs by Miss Harris, and the South-West Ham I.L.P. Choir contributed part songs.

Both Miss Pankhurst and Mr. Dunnico were prevented from speaking through illness; but Mr. George Lansbury gave a stirring address on the present situation, and the necessity of peace, which was greatly appreciated.

The W.S.F. thanks all who contributed to the enjoyment of the evening or helped in any way.

Mrs. Sneddon and Mrs. Eglington kindly presided over the refreshments, and they and their able helpers deserve much credit for the success of the catering.

Mr. A. A. Watts acted as M.C.

Profit realised £9 14 7d.

CHANDOS HALL

Miss Anna Martin, speaking at the Chandos Hall "At Home," on Saturday January 19th, upon "The Mothers' Grievance," used as an illustration of her subject a family of six under pre-War conditions: the father giving 25s. a week from his wages of 27s. 6d. to his wife for house-keeping and other expenses. How far this money went she graphically described.

Miss Martin thought the heroism of the men in the trenches was more than equalled by that of their mothers at home who were driven by love of their children to persecute themselves. Many women, she said, have been reported to the S.P.C.C. by school teachers because of a child's dirty pinafore or torn petticoat.

It was the position of women which was responsible for many evils, such as low wages, bad housing and a low standard of living. They have no claim upon their husbands' wages, and it is almost impossible to make men responsible for their children.

What would the Chartists say of the position of the working classes to-day? All their demands had been granted, yet conditions have not improved; the cause is the apathy of the people.

BOW WOMEN'S HALL

On Sunday evening, January 21st, at Women's Hall, Bow, Miss Buer gave a most interesting lecture on "England in 1815—the Problem of Peace Then."

In 1815 Peace came after 25 years of almost uninterrupted warfare. The years 1815–25 were a period of gloom, depression and bankruptcy. There were strikes, unemployment and general unrest. The continent had ceased to be a market of English goods: revolutions broke out in S. America and stopped exports, and the Army and Navy were rapidly discharged. In Birmingham orders had to be given for unwanted arms in order to prevent the whole town going on the rates. But the Government had no adequate machinery to deal with the situation which was complicated by the bitterness of Party strife.

A heated discussion followed.

Members and Friends who would like to help the "Dreadnought" are asked to let us know whether they could sell the paper or distribute back numbers.

Donations to be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Tchaykovsky, Langham House, Harrow, or Hon. Financial Secretary, Miss N. L. Smyth, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

All parcels to 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.

GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGED

GENERAL FUND.—Mrs. Pye, £1 12s 6d.; Henry J. Birnstingl, Esq., £1 1s.; Mrs. Crossland Taylor (Peace Banners), £1; Mrs. M. K. Richardson, £1; Mr. H. Ansell, 5s.; Miss L. Cutten (monthly), 5s.; Mr. Genge, 2s. 6d.; Miss Bolton, per Mrs. Drake, 1s. COLLECTIONS: Chandos Hall, 7s. 3d., profit on tea, 1s.; Osborn Street, 4s. 9d.; General Meeting, 1s. 10d.

DREADNOUGHT FUND.—Mrs. Coates Hansen, £4; Miss Margaret Molteno, £2; Miss Hickmott, £1 10s.; Mrs. M. L. Parr, 10s.; Consett I.L.P., per A. E. Richardson, Esq., 10s.; Miss Maud Yandell, 10s.; Mrs. Gibson, 10s.; "A Sympathiser," 1s.

LIBEL ACTION DEFENCE FUND.—Mrs. Mackenzie Kennedy, 14s.; Miss MacMunn, 5s.; Miss Harvey, 2s. 10d.; Ebenezer Chapman, Esq., 1s. 9d.; Mrs. Wheaton, 1s.

MILK AND GENERAL DISTRESS.—F. Welch, Esq., £10; Mrs. M. M. Weigall (Mothers' Arms), £10; Mr. and Mrs. Sudd Brown (£3 monthly), £6; Misses Gulland and Friend (monthly), £1 13s. 6d.; Mrs. A. M. Burton, £1; Nurse Hebbes (weekly), 12s.; Mrs. Gibson, 10s.; Mrs. Empson (monthly), 5s.; Donation, 5s.; Miss Mitchell, 5s.; Mrs. Heywood Bright (weekly), 5s.; Mr. Dodington's Little Boy (aged 4), 3s.; Mr. Stiebel (1s. weekly), 3s.; Miss Ellen Workman, 1s. 6d. COLLECTIONS: L.S.A. Tool Room, £1 8s. 7d.; Miss O'Brien, £1 5s. 9d.; L.S.A. Stocking Dept., 15s.; Miss E. Lagsding and Mrs. Lambert (Green's Yard), 14s.; Mothers at Bow Clinic (monthly), 13s.; Amalgamated Union of Carpenters and Joiners, Brixton Branch, per Mrs. Boyce, 7s.; Misses K. Lagsding and T. Barker (Cubitt Town), 6s.; Miss Ethel Lawrence, 5s.

MOTHERS AND BABIES

THE MOTHERS' ARMS,

438 OLD FORD ROAD, BOW.

Day nursery from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Mondays, 2.30 p.m. Mothers and babies can consult Nurse at any time.

20 RAILWAY STREET, POPLAR

(opposite South Bromley Station).

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Tuesdays, 2.30 p.m. Nurse may be seen at any time.

53 ST. LEONARD'S STREET, BROMLEY-BY-BOW.

Doctor's consultation and baby-weighing, Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

All mothers and children are welcome.

COST PRICE RESTAURANTS at 400 Old Ford Road, and 20 Railway Street. Dinners from 12 till 2 p.m. daily.

WANTS.

Subscriptions to the milk and food fund. Doctoring and nursing can help little if mothers and children are unable to obtain the nourishment that is ordered.

New laid eggs, barley, glaxo, virol, for invalids. Medicine bottles, clothing and shoes for adults and boys and girls of all ages.

For baby, four gowns, four barrows, two flannel bands, twelve napkins, three vests, and a cot blanket; for mother, two nightgowns, woolen shawl, three towels, two sheets, and a pair of pillow cases.

Growing plants, flowers and branches for all our centres and for the L.C.C. schools. We should be grateful to friends who would supply us regularly. We also need vegetables and fruit.

More cupboards are needed at all our centres.

Health Talks to Mothers are held the first and third Fridays in the month at 3 p.m., at the Mothers' Arms.

Clippings of material of all kinds (must measure at least 5 by 6 inches) can be used in our Toy Factory at 45 Norman Road, Bow, E., and will be most gratefully received if friends will kindly send them.

ADULT SUFFRAGE

Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, London, Saturday, February 10th, at 3 p.m. (doors open, 2.30). TO DEMAND VOTES FOR ALL. Speakers: The Right Hon. Sir John Simon, M.P., Mr. W. C. Anderson, M.P., Miss Mary MacArthur, Councillor Margaret Ashon and Mrs. Barton. Chair: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Tickets (Reserved), 2s. 6d., 1s., and 3d. (tax included). Apply to the Secretary, National Council for Adult Suffrage, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.; or to the Secretary, Women's Co-operative Guild, 28 Church Row, Hampstead, London, N.W.; or the Secretary, Workers' Suffrage Federation, 400 Old Ford Road, Bow, E.; or the Secretary, National Women's Labour League, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.; or the Secretary, Women's International League, 12 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

FAMILY LIMITATION DOCTRINE. Post free, 14d. —Malthusian League, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster.

BRITISH DOMINIONS WOMAN SUFFRAGE UNION.—Ten lectures on "Women as Builders of Empire," by Miss Margaret Hodge, St. George's Vestry Hall, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, Tuesdays, beginning January 23rd, at 8 p.m. Tickets for the Course, 7s. 6d. (to members of Suffrage Societies, 5s.). Single tickets, 1s., from the International Suffrage Shop, 5 Duke St., Adelphi.

W.S.F. Draw Competition on March 24th, 1917, in aid of the W.S.F. "Dreadnought" and Propaganda Fund. Prizes: 1st, Gentleman's Gold Watch; 2nd, an Alarm Clock; 3rd, Lady's or Gentleman's Umbrella; 4th, Bound Volume of "The Woman's Dreadnought." Entrance, 2d. Draw Secretary: Mrs. Drake, 49 Crediton Road, Tidal Basin.

CAPABLE SUPERVISOR with workroom experience. —Apply, Toy Factory, 45 Norman Road, Bow, E.

SOUTHEND: Furnished Apartments, 8 minutes from sea and train; or Furnished House conveniently situated. —Mr. Warr, 8 Hastings Road.

Charge for advertising in this column, 1d. per word; four insertions for the price of three.

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